

An Account of *781 d. 3.*
2
A Pleasant Liquor;

W H I C H

Diffolves the S T O N E

I N T H E *N. 1-2*

Bladder or Kidneys;

And brings it away visibly,

AS LIKEWISE

Whatever *Gravel* may be generated in those Parts; also eases the Pain of the *Cholick*; it being a mild *Anodyne*, presently alleviating, and soon taking away all these Pains; without the least Defect.

Only prepared by *William Tipping*,
and to be Sold by Mr. Benjamin James, in the broad
Passage in Three King Court in Lombard Street; and
Mr. John Wakefield, in Watling Street, the corner
of Friday Street; and by no other. Sold at 3d.
the half Pint, and proportionably to a Quart.

Stoppage of Urine
from whence it may
proceed.

- 1 ex Frigiditat;
 - 2 Flatu
 - 3 Lapidibus et Animulis.
 - 4 Carnositate in Oculo Vesicae
- + or a fungous Influx
in & neck of y^e Bladder
Salmon Med. pract. 156

Note y^t there are several Medicines prescribed
for lessning & diminishing y^e Stone in y^e
Bladder provided it be but small &
but beginning to grow
as Cachos. vide Rays Hist. Plant p 1839

5: Vesicular Worms, or those bred in y^e Kid-
neys & voided by y^e Bladder do: sometimes also
occasion a Suppression of URINE, & violent
Pains in y^e Neck of y^e Bladder, when one
make water. Sometimes passing of Blood is cured
by voiding Worms thro y^e Ureters. M^r Tho-
marmann Hist. Physicae lvi. 2^a of Bavaria
being consulted wth a patient ill of a Dysury —
caused her to void by Urine a Worm y^e was a
Cubit in length & after y^e cured her wth some
evacuating Medicines. an Act of Breeding of
Worms in Human Bodies by Mich: Andry MD
of Paris. p. 86. & 87.

an excruciating pain in y^e Kidneys accompanied wth
Sense of corrosion & itching in sometimes a Symp^t
of Worms in y^e p. a Patient of y^e famous James d^r
Alechamp having a pain of this Nature (when
no Remedy could give him Ease) voided by his Urine
a little Worm thro his Ureters w^{ch} had a head pointed
wth Horns & his Body covered wth a Scale like a Tortoise
ib: p. 113. Vesicular Worms. p. 44 45

Daniell's Herb.
MS.

Asarabacca. exciteth Urine. The Roote drunk wth white
wine breaketh y^e Stone, & swageth ak: & Pain in y^e Rins. f. 18 a
Diuriticum. st. p. 1000. Dr. Ray. m. Hist. d. Plant. p. 207.

Amongst y^e Egyptians y^e *Opobalsamū*. is used ad
Balsam. p. 1000. mit. raptam Urinam ex Frigiditate Flatus vel Lapi-
ad urinā educendū: d. bus. ad calculosq; in Renibus valent^r frangere
v. m. d. a. Monard. dos ac abstr. g. ndos.

Dr. Ray. 1758.
Monard. s. scrip. 1
d. h. c. 1759.

Uusus opobalsami est apud omnes illos Populos nobissi-
mus. Ad haec Mala praestantissimū illi Auxiliū
exp. iuntur. Dr. Ray d. Pl. p. 1757.

Opobalsamū. good against Strangury, dysentery & y^e
Stone in y^e Bladder, if y^e Oppitation be of cold humours
use it with Wine. or if the first passage w. l. (i. e. bath w. l.)
y^e yard with warm Water, & do it stand stark &
stiff, & then do it in with oyle of Musk: with Siringa
& also aoint without with opobalsamū or oile of
Musk or anacardi. Daniell's Herb. p. 20. a.
vide pag. 1st of this Booke of what dangerous Con-
sequence Injections are according to Borrichius

Inward Appli-
cations or In-
jections into
y^e Bladder.

& Rem.

Agst Bladder Worms

Sal v. g. tabile Ralp a dram in y^e morning in Broth
Rich Andry of Worms p. 152

Nothing more common then to find Worms in y^e Kidneys. p. 30

De Calculo.

Calculus est substantia solida & Lapillosa, mucilaginis limosa^a tartaria, facultate Aristoteli^{ca} instructa, in corpori humano, adjumento caloris exorta.

Subj. tñ. est corpus humanū, in eo Cerebrū Epax, Vesicula fellea, Venterculus, Rens, Vesica. &c.

Signa partu ipsa suppeditant in Genere nihil for di illis dici potest.

Causa est non Pituita, Multo enim eo instantur, quibus cum Calculo nihil contrarii, et multi sunt calculosi, qui accuratam Victus Rationem servant s. a Succus lapideus. Itine calculosi saepe Urinam excretunt, quae Mucum refert, & mox in Lapidem conersat. Proponit autem is ex facultate alimentu quae si estimatur huic v. l. illi parti s. agglutinat, per novam Materiam appulsum quotidie, aucta sensim exsiccat, atq. ubi materia viscosa, crassa, terribilimq. apprihndit. tam coagulat. Et adveni. nti postea Spiritu Salis microcosmici sive Mucilaginis tartariae istud facile recipit, inq. s. recondit, tandem perfidū Tophum coagulatur. Idem cum videret Medicus practica. lib. 1. c. 1. p.

John Jonslon (1) M. D. Amst^d
1652. p. 101. 102. 8^{vo}

*An Account of a Pleasant Liquor,
which Dissolves the Stone in the
Bladder or Kidneys, and brings
it away visibly.*

THE Author does not make this Publication, either to get himself a Name, or to Amuse the World with a Fiction, of what has been thought Impossible; he relates only Matter of Fact, with such clear and sensible Evidence as is undeniable. He is no Physician, nor does he know any thing of Physick, more than the Experience he has had by this Medicine, and by Providence discovered this rare Secret, unknown to all the World besides; for he has reason to believe some things in the Composition were never used in Physick. Its Virtues are as follows.

For the Stone.

Any Person that is troubled with either Stone or Gravel in the Bladder or Kidneys, upon taking this Medicine, receives immediate Ease from all Pains attending those Distempers; unless it be from a Stone either in the *Pelvis* of the Kidneys, or at the Neck of the Bladder or elsewhere, fretting the Parts, or obstructing the Urinary Passages, and so fixed, that it is not to be removed without Force, or dissolved without time; in which case, it may require 2 or 3 Hours time to loosen it, which it generally does in that time effectually, and so mitigates the Pain by degrees, and

in a short time after, according to the Magnitude of the Stone, being constantly taken as directed, makes a perfect Cure; and daily and visibly shews its Effects, by bringing away with the Urine, the Stone dissolved, which plainly appears to be such, if it be suffered to settle at the Bottom of a Vial, and the Water be poured off gently by Inclination; for when the Matter that remains at the bottom has stood till it is dry, you will find it to be a hard concreted Substance; the same with the *Calculi* or Stones usually extracted from the Bladder by *Lithotomists*. This may be seen likewise if you filtrate the Urine through a brown Paper.

Because the Author would give undeniable Satisfaction to any that should doubt hereof, he desires that any Patient who has been searched and found to have a Stone, would try his Medicine, and they will quickly see a Dissolution of the same, and in a short time after a perfect Cure.

The Medicine is so certain, that where there is no such Dissolution, it may be concluded there is no Stone, for many have fancied they have had a Stone, when they have had none, there being some other Distempers that have like Symptoms.

The Stone has been observed to come away generally of a light Buff Colour, sometimes of a dark Colour inclining to Red; sometimes of a Blood Red, but this very seldom; sometimes like fine white Sand, shining. When it comes in any of these Manners, it will appear full of little shining Particles like Silver. Sometimes it comes very much like Chalk: Sometimes likewise the Water being very foul, there will be nothing seen but a muddy Sediment, either of a White or Reddish Colour, of which likewise some Particles will shine when dried. But this white Foulness will be seen in the Water of some Persons, tho' they have not taken this Medicine.

Also some have a plain Dissolution of the Stone, but that is only when there is a soft Stone after a Fit, but when this is taken, it comes away in greater Quantities, it never ceasing to bring it away more or less every day.

Some

Vide de Calculo egregios et sufficientissimos Lintztri
Francisci Collutii et Beverivicii Tractatus. Jonston
Idem etc. p. 644.

Curatio difficilis, si Bullae per aliquot Dies stabiles
in urinis visuntur, quia magnam tartarorum et
mucilaginosorum Humorum Copiam, una cum flatibus
in Renibus abundare, indicant. Si Urina manet
subtilis, et sic aliquando purdurat, quia ingentem
obstructionem arguit, si ex eo Ulcus Renum exoritur
si ager istis parentibus Nephriticis. Jonston p. 643

Respicit 1. Precautionem, ne vel generetur, vel
augmentum capiat. Et tum Victus Ratio est habenda
in quo Cibus et potus ad Calculum faciendus fugiatur.
Cibi oppositi sunt in Usu, inter eos Laudatur. Aspara-
gi modice decocti cum oleo aceto et Butyro prima
Mensa sumi, Fructus Cynoscati, Arini ipsius in
Jusculis decocti, Charaefolium, Raphanus, Ol. oli-
varum et Amygdal. dule.

2. Materia collecta, mature ne coarctetur evacuanda
Vomitu singulis Mensibus bis vel ter adhibito. Me-
dicamentis lenioribus Cassia prorsum, Ter. binthina
et Hydragogis. Committentibus si quid acervit inter
qua decoctum ligni Nephritici, Radix terristis, Succus
de Veronica cum Aqua et alia laudantur.

3. Rens ad suum Statum reduci, et hic valet Vena-
sectio si Epur intemperiem calidam in iis excitavit.

Aqua fragorum, portulacae, hordei Exhibito, et frigidorum
unguentum inunctio. p. 643

Offensepeidem oris?

17. Geniti Calculi Sublatrone qua perficitur.

1. primarum Viarum per evacuationia molliora, flatus discutientibus castigata, mundationi, 2. Vena in Brachio Sectione, si Plethora in toto, et dolor sit ingens, mallooli vel Populis si ad partem afflicto adhibuit. 3. Viarum Laxatione et lubricatione intra Sympo de Althæa, Liquorithæ, Violarum, extra Unguento ex unguenti dialthæa dr. iii. pingui. Gallina, Medulla Cervina recentis ana dr. i. olea Liliorum alborum dr. i. Scorpion sex. i. cera et croci pauxillo composito. Balneo aquae dulcis in quo sumi possunt oleum Amygdal recentium un. 2. ol. Terbinthi gutt. 6. cum Vini caliculi hausto

4. Calculi remotione, comminutione, et expulsiōe per medicamenta id præstantia, præstantiora sunt ex simplicibus. Magistru Tartari vitriolati, Oculorum Canceri, Mandibula luvij infusis, et Lapidis Hebraici, Lapis prunella, Essentia Chrysolithorum, Capis Nephriticis Aqua vita Jussipini. Horstius Tom. i. p. 481, ex compositis Confectio seu Conferva

Lapidis Nephritici Zacuthi. l. 8. Cap. 16. Liquor Nephritice Mysinechi. Armament p. 338. Mistura et Magistru Tartari vitriolati, solut. oculorum Canceri, Lapide prunella sale volubili succini, et aqua Saxifragia Untzeri. Eiusdem Vinum ginsengum in quo Raphanus acris dicorticatus et in foliolas concisus per integrum Diem maceratus oral

Memini (inquit Sim. Paul in Quacrip Bot) H. n. Meiboniū cu
Sweet's melle Specificam ad Vesicae Ulcera ita Chaenanthum Herbam de
with or la Cypen Radicis adhibere, a quorum usu Tophus pucis Juglandis
m. 13 May. fere magnitudinis ex horum summa Matrona Naturalis Loci.
per Arenas fuit excretus, qui diu satis agram Ulcere Vesicae
vicinaeque Partium confidam Lido affixerat. 1311.
outward Applications. Dr. Ray de Planki 1644

cum magisterio Oculor Caner et Spiritu Salis exhibitus
Mistura Muffet Angli Cista medica. p. 34 Libarii. x
aqua Saxifragae alba, cum saccharo violaceo et
rosaeo colata, cum pauxillo Spiritu vitrioli.
Ex pulforū Calculi Zuingeri Cist. Medic. p. 35. III.
Doloris Amotionem, quae Unguento superius ad viam
laxationem praescripto hemicyrio cum adoni anodynis
parato Cataplasmate Catonis ex paritaria petro.
s. l. Capi de. praeparatur. Ex Jonston. p. 644.

1. e. fit for
making of Ale
b. hoof an old
English word
it behoveth
him to doe so
i. e. it is fit for
Rem to doe so.

Al:-hoof, or Ground Lvy in my Opinion is of y^e most ex-
cellent & most generall Use & Virtue of any Plants
w^{ch} have among Us. Tis allow'd to be most sou. rny
for y^e Eyes, ad mirabile in Ferriis, either taken in
wardly or outwardly apply'd. Besides if there be a
Sp. effluet Remedy or Prevention of y^e Stone, I
take it to be y^e constant Use of Ale-hoof Ale,
wherof I have known severall Experiments by
others, & can I thanke God, alledge my own for
about ten years past.
This is y^e Plant with which all our Ancistours
made their comon Drinke, when y^e Inhabitants of
this Island w^{re} extinguisht y^e Long. St. Liv. of
any known World. And y^e Stone is said
to have first come amongst us after Stopp with
introduced here, & y^e Staining of Beer. Brought
into Custom by preserving it long. Tis known
enough how much this Plant has been decryd
how generally soever it has been received in
these maritim Northern parts: & y^e ch. of Rye
which I believe gave Vogue att first way y^e pre-
serving of Beer upon Long Sea Voyages. But for
comon Health I am apt to think y^e Use of H. ath
or Broom had been of much more advantage, tho
now y^e Invent. of so great & generall as y^e of
Ale-hoof wh^{ch} is certainly y^e great. th. Clenser of
any Plant known among us. & wh^{ch} in Old English
signified y^e wh^{ch} is necessary to y^e making of Ale
y^e comon or rather universall Drinke heretofore
of our Nation. S^r W. Temple. Miscellanea. 3. pt
p. 176. 7. 8.

Sometimes a large Stone in the Kidneys has been accompanied with a great black Foulness in the Urine; and in this Case, the Dissolution of the Stone has not been visible for some time; nay, some have taken the Medicine three Months before it had its visible Effect, tho' it generally does in a few days.

Neither will the Dissolution be very visible, where there is an Ulcer caused by a ragged Stone fretting the Part; but the Matter that comes from the Ulcer, will be something changed in its Colour, upon taking this Medicine; and sometimes you will see large streaks of the Stony Substance.

Some Stones will be perfectly dissolved and brought away in a few days; others, according to their Hardness and Largeness, may require as many Months; but there has been none so hard, or so large, but have been brought away in time; the Patient generally having Ease at the first taking of this Medicine, and the Satisfaction of seeing a Quantity of the Stone, more or less, coming from him daily.

Gravel.

In all sudden Fits of the Gravel, without any other Matter or Cause, I ever observed that five Doses at most compleated the Cure, tho' some that have been afflicted a considerable time, full of crude Matter mixed with Gravel, and perhaps a Stone, may take up a longer time.

The Cholick.

As for the tormenting Pain of the Cholick, I ever found it went off on the first taking, except it proceeded from the Stone or Gravel, and then it may require a longer time. A great many think they have the Cholick when really the Grievance is occasioned from the Stone and Gravel. I have known a great many afflicted with that Distemper at times, for some Years. Though this Water takes off their Pains

Pains for the present, yet it often returns again. Several would not allow it was occasioned by the Stone or Gravel, though through my Perswasion, they kept to it, as for those Distempers which they then found to be their Grievance; and by its clearing those Passages, they were wholly delivered from that miserable Distemper. I am satisfied, that the Obstruction of the Passages by Stone or Gravel, is generally the occasion of the Cholick.

Likewise those who are constantly afflicted, must take it not only for present Ease, but take as directed for the Stone; which if it be their Grievance, it will be perceived in their Water. I am well assured, if this is observed by People, thousands will be delivered from those miserable Pains, both in Stomach and Bowels, which they have groaned under for many Years.

Rheumatism and Gout.

As to the Rheumatism and Gout, I cannot but take notice of the wonderful Effect it has upon them, in giving immediate Ease, and restoring soon after the use of Limbs to those that before were Helpless. I must confess, as to these two Particulars, I have had no great Experience, tho' for certain several have been cured, therefore for that reason I recommend it to the World, not questioning but it will prove Effectual, to the Good of many.

Directions to take it.

Those that are troubled with Stone or Gravel, are to take two Spoonfuls every other Morning Fasting, or if there be Occasion, every Morning in as much White-wine. Those whose Water is wholly stopt, may take it every hour, or once in 2 hours the same quantity each Dose, except Children, who are to take a less Quantity. And in a few hours they will see the Effects of it in their Water, either by perfect Stone, or a thick Sediment, (for some Stones come away no otherwise)

or

† Garlicke has of all our Plants, & orat. A strong h
affords most nourishm^t, & supplies most Spirits
to those who take little Fish, as y^e poorer P^ople
seldom doe in y^e hotter, especially in y^e more Eastern
Countries or Climate, so y^e Labour of y^e w^old seem to
be performed by y^e Force of Garlick, Leek, & Onions,
no other Food of Herbs or Plants yielding strongly
enough for much Labour. Garlick is of grate Vir-
:tu^e in all Colicks, a grate Strengthen^r of y^e Sto-
:mach upon Decays of Appetite, & Indigestion, &
I beleive is (if att least ther^e be any such) a specific
Remedy of y^e Gout. I have known several Testimo-
:ni^s of this kind w^h my Acquaintance, & have
now us^d it my self upon this Occasion, w^out
an Opinion of some Success or Advantage,
But I could never long enough bear y^e Constraint
of a Diet, I found not very agreeable my self, & oft
was fancied offensive to y^e Company I convers^d wth.
Beside this Disease is so M^ulti- so hereditary, & come
into my Veins from so many Antecedents, y^t I
have Reason to despair of any Cure but y^e Last, &
content my self to fence against it by Temperance
& Patience, without hopes of conquering such an
inveterate Enemy. Ther^{fore} I leave y^e Use of Garlick
to such who are invig^ld into y^e Gout, by y^e Pleasure
of too much drinking, y^e y^e Effects wh^o of are not
more releiv^d, by any other Diet then by this Plant
which is so grate a dryer & Op^{er}ator especially by
Perspiration. Nor is it less us^d in many parts abroad
as Physick then as Food. In several Provinces in
FRANCE is usuall^{ly} fall into a Diet of Garlicke
for a fourtiⁿ Night or 3 Weeks, upon y^e first

At y^e same place as from Moxa, & about
breaking & skin or leaving any sore. p. 191.

fresh Butter of y^e Spring. & y^e comon People
esteem it a Preservative agst y^e Disasters of
y^e ensuing year. And a Broth of Garlic
or Onions is used is so generally used y^e next
Day after a Debauch as to be call'd Soupe
Lyvroign. This is enough to shew y^e Use as well
as y^e Vertues of this Northern Spice, wh^{ch} is
so mighty Request amongst y^e Indians, them-
selves, in y^e midst of so many others y^e enrich
perfume those Nobl^e Regions. S^r W. Temple
Miscellanea. 3. Vol. p. 178. 9. 80. 81.

For y^e Gout saith y^e excellent Man p. 189. I have
writt what I had known or practis'd in an Essay
upon Moxa. I shall only add says He: for a
help of my Fellow-sufferers y^e Consider y^e wh^{ch} is
on y^e former Essay, & since those pains have
grown more diffus'd & less fix'd in one point
so as to be cur'd with Moxa, wh^{ch} never fail'd
+ p. 190 of giving Miⁿ present Ease I have found y^e most
Benefit from 3 Methods. The 1st is of moving y^e
Joyn't as long as I am able in my B. d, wh^{ch} I have
often don. I count: it 5 or 600 Times or more &
till I found first a great Heat: & then Perspira-
tion in y^e Part. The Heat: Spreads or disperses y^e
Humour within & y^e Perspiration drives it out,
& I have Escap'd many Thriars of ill Fits by
thes^e Motions. If they goe on y^e only Pollic^e or
playster it has: dealt wth is Wool from y^e Belly of
a fat Sheep, wh^{ch} has often given miⁿ ease in a little Time. if y^e—
Pains grow sharp & y^e swelling so diffus'd as not to be cur'd wth Moxa
y^e best Remedy I have found is from a piece of Scarlet dipt in scal-
d Brandy laid upon y^e afflict'd part, & y^e Heat often renew'd by dropp-
ing on y^e Scarlet as Hot as can be endured & from this I have

or else Gravel, which will be reddish, not unlike to Brick-dust. This generally comes away in great Quantities, and for the most part the first time of taking the Medicine.

For other Distempers it may be taken alone.

For the Cholick, take two large Spoonfuls in the Fit, and if it does not go off in an hours time, then take two or three Spoonfuls more; I have very rarely known it miss at first taking.

For a Rheumatism, Gout, or other Pains either in the Limbs or Bowels, take three Spoonfuls Morning and Evening, or oftner if there be occasion.

I have in my foregoing Discourse given an Account in general of the Water working on the Stone, and other Grievances; but as there are several different Concurrences in Nature, so consequently it will not have the same Effect on all. I design to speak to some of them, and some other things, which I really believe will be for the publick Good.

As I have said, it gives Ease for the Stone, at the first taking, which it certainly does, if the Pains are occasioned by Wind, which is usually the cause of Fits.

Some Stones are so placed, that it is not always entirely effectual; some are very much afflicted with the Stone, as to be lay'd up some Months or Years, being full of crude Matter, and subject to Vomit; which Illness, in time, this Remedy will remove, and give them almost, if not entire, Ease, and soon after a Cure. To those that are thus afflicted, it generally gives two or three Stools a day, their Excrements being of an oily Substance, which will so continue till their Distemper is gone off: They will find in this case, their Strength to encrease. This kind of Laxativeness affects none but what are so afflicted.

I have found several to whom it has given Ease, that have imagined they have been cured, and have left it off; for which reason it soon after returned again as violent as ever. Therefore, my Advice to such, is not to leave it off, as long as there is any appearance of the Stone in their Water; for if there be any remainder of the Stone, it will soon contract again, which otherwise it may not do.

Now, all the ill Conveniency that in any case can be found in

intaking this Water, is this, it will eat into some Stones, so as to make them rough, which may cause for a time some little Pain; also in lessening the Stone, it presses near the Neck of the Bladder, which likewise may cause Pain, yet this rarely happens, for most Stones dissolve without Pain. It also couches the Stone, by taking away the Wind, that might otherwise force it into the Neck of the Bladder, where it usually causes much Pain.

For the Stone or Gravel, for which I gave a general Direction before, but not finding it so agreeable in some Particulars, take these following Hints as an Addition; In some Cases where the Cause is violent, take it Morning and Evening, and oftener if you see occasion; by some it is found best to take it in the Evening, though many Accidents may fall out, a particular Direction for taking it cannot so nicely be given; where fore I recommend it to be taken as the Party grieved finds it best to answer his End, in operating on the Stone, &c. It is found by Experience, that a Dose taken, will work upon the Stone five or six hours before it looses its Virtue, though the Particles of the Stone do not come away presently, yet in some Cases it will so do three or four days together after the Dose is taken: And they that take it when the Fit is upon them, to take away the Fit, may do it as often as they please, according as they find the Effect of it answer their Purpose. But when this is done, they may take it in a much less Proportion, as to their usual Dose: If White-wine be too sharp or distastful to any one, it may be taken alone, or in any Liquor not subject to cause Windyness, or binding the Body; and not to Eat or Drink in an hour or two after, yet may safely go about any Business abroad, or stay at home at their Pleasure.

The Birch Tree yields a Sap w^h being drunk is of an opening Nature. Vanhelmont values it much for its virtue in curing Stone & Lemny. p. 302

